

CAMP REYNOLDS, COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS  
(Building No. 43)  
Angel Island State Park  
Angel Island  
Marin County  
California

HABS CA-1841-A  
CA-1841-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CAMP REYNOLDS, COMMANDING OFFICER'S QUARTERS  
(Fort McDowell - West Garrison, Building No. 43)

HABS No. CA-1841-A

Location: Angel Island, Marin County, California

Present Owner: State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation

Present Occupant: Angel Island State Park

Present Use: Vacant

Significance: Camp Reynolds was established on Angel Island in 1863 to enhance the coastal defenses of San Francisco Bay during the Civil War. In 1866 Camp Reynolds became the army's general depot for receiving and distributing new recruits in the West. From the 1860s through the 1880s a village of wood frame buildings including officers' quarters, barracks, and various support structures was constructed and expanded. Now part of Angel Island State Park, Camp Reynolds features a remarkable collection of surviving officers' quarters from the 1860s and 1870s.

Dating to the Civil War era, the Commanding Officer's Quarters is one of the oldest extant structures on Angel Island. Although always occupied as an army structure, this building reflects domestic architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century in its asymmetrical form, numerous porches, and plain but fashionable detailing. Numerous changes to the structure indicate continual adaptation for use by army personnel. As the commanding officer's residence this structure was the largest and most elaborately appointed quarters on the base until the construction of a new commanding officer's quarters at the East Garrison in 1910-11. In subsequent years this structure was altered and became quarters for lesser ranking personnel.

## I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1863
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original owner: U. S. Army, 1863 -1948  
Subsequent owners: U. S. Department of the Interior, 1948-1963  
California Department of Parks and Recreation, 1963-present
4. Builder: contractor Phineas Marston and civilian workers/soldiers stationed at Camp Reynolds

### 5. Original plans and construction:

Early photographs indicate that the original form of the commanding officer's quarters was a one and a half story, T-shaped structure. The original upright and wing main elevation is still apparent today despite decades of additions and alterations. A circa 1865 photograph indicates that the slightly lower wing portion of the quarters had porches along the front and rear elevations.<sup>1</sup> It is probable that the rear section of the upright which has a separate slightly lower gable roof was a very early expansion, as suggested by physical and documentary evidence. A site plan from 1868 depicts the commanding officer's quarters with a roughly T-shaped footprint and the length of the upright in this plan suggests that the extension was in place by this time.<sup>2</sup> The porches on the wing visible in the photograph are also indicated on the 1868 site plan, as well as a porch extending along two-thirds of the west elevation. The earliest description of the quarters is an 1869 account by Assistant Surgeon General Edwin Bentley:

[The quarters] are one story high, substantially built, and intended to endure a reasonable share of the tossing and commotion to which the earth here is liable. In fact, it has been asserted that the Commanding Officer's Quarters would bear shaking a week without detriment. The Commanding Officer's Quarters are situated on the right of the Parade Ground, and consist of a hall running the length of the house on the right of which, are three rooms, with a wide piazza appended to the front so arranged with Venetian blinds that the walls may be closed and on occasion it has served as an impromptu dancing apartment. On the left of the hall is the dining room which opens onto the kitchen, and at the end of the hall is a room that has been added since the erection of the house. The attic is suitably divided into chambers with windows in the roof and it has an ample

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<sup>1</sup>National Archives and Records Administration (hereafter NARA), Still Pictures Branch, RG 92, Quartermaster Photographs, vol. 25, photo # CN2250.

<sup>2</sup>Camp Reynolds site plan, 1868, NARA, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, RG 77, Fortification File, drawer 97, sheet 7.

supply of water baths, and the general improvement of a modern dwelling.<sup>3</sup>

Bentley mention of a room added to the back of the hall, or main section of the house, corroborates the idea of an early addition in this location. The piazza he mentions is most likely the west porch that was later enclosed as a conservatory. An 1875 report described the quarters as a one-and-a-half-story structure with four fourteen by sixteen foot rooms as well as the only quarters at the camp with an interior bathroom. This description probably does not include the stair hall and attic, or second, floor spaces in the room count, since this was a common technique to evade army regulations regarding the number of rooms allotted to each rank.<sup>4</sup>

#### 6. Alterations and additions:

A major alteration to the commanding officer's quarters was undertaken sometime during the mid 1870s as the number of officer's quarters and other structures at Camp Reynolds increased. A January 1877 site plan indicates expansion of the commanding officer's quarters by widening the upright section on the east behind the wing and extending the west porch along the entire width of the building. This change corresponds to a shed roof addition still extant in this area (Figure 1, 2 - rooms 103, 104, 204, and rear of 201); exposed roof structure on the attic floor also indicates that this area, which contains the stair hall and bathrooms, was a late-nineteenth century alteration. An 1879 report noted that the commanding officer's quarters had eight rooms in a twenty-five by fifty foot main building and an ell fifteen by twenty-four feet, the "main building" and "ell" corresponding to the upright and wing sections.<sup>5</sup>

More alterations were done during the early 1880s to further expand and improve the commanding officer's quarters and for this period the existing documentation yields more specific information regarding room use and improvements. A March 1881 report describes repairs to the commanding officer's quarters during the previous fiscal year

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<sup>3</sup>Quoted in Robert M. Wood. "Preliminary Recommendation for the Interior Restoration of the Buildings Remaining on West Garrison," typescript, Angel Island State Park files, 4.

<sup>4</sup>Surgeon General's Office. *Circular No. 8 - A Report on the Hygiene of the U.S. Army, Descriptions of Military Posts* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875), 498. On evading room count regulations see Lieut.Colonel Thomas M. Anderson. "Army Posts, Barracks and Quarters," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States* 2:8 (1882): 435.

<sup>5</sup>Camp Reynolds site plan, January 1877, NARA, Cartographic, RG 77, Fortification File, drawer 154, sheet 44-8; Inspection Report to Quartermaster General (30 June 1879), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 36, Folder 4. By 1877 this quarters was described as nine rooms including attics. See "Angel Island," NARA, Cartographic, RG 77, Real Estate Division, Drawing #1 with 1877 printed description attached. Descriptions from this period list the upright portion of the structure as two story and the wing as one and a half story ell, although this seems to be a change in terminology not in the height of the structure.

including enlarging the dining room and kitchen, enclosing a porch (probably the one along the west side), adding a water closet and root house, altering the front entrance of the house (perhaps to correspond to the new stair hall), and adding four new doorways leading to a porch. Additional reports and site plans from the early 1880s indicate that the dining room/kitchen enlargement involved adding a perpendicular one-story ell to the southeast corner of the wing section. An 1883 inspection report described two wings, reflecting the new, uneven U-shaped footprint of the commanding officer's quarters as seen in a site plan from the same year (Figure 3). This kitchen ell is no longer extant, but a photograph shows a gabled one-story structure projecting from the back corner of the wing as late as 1929.<sup>6</sup>

Additional changes to the commanding officer's quarters during the mid to late 1880s included creating a new bathroom in a small room upstairs by adding a new tub, water closet, and fixtures. This small room converted into a bathroom (204) was probably included in the shed roof addition a few years earlier. The 1885 "Inspection of Buildings" lists a one and a half story, 10-room frame building with a main section twenty-five by fifty feet, two wings - fourteen by twenty-nine feet and fifteen by twenty-four feet, front porch six by thirty-two feet, and "piazza" ten by forty feet. Brick piers were used to shore up the foundation in 1883. An elevation drawing and first floor plan from 1893 indicate this structure's appearance in the last decade of the nineteenth century, including the basic upright and wing form of the main elevation and enclosed west porch. The floor plan indicates the dining room, a pantry, and kitchen in the two wings, with an L-shaped porch along the wing section of the rear elevation. The main section of the quarters housed the entrance stair hall, a front parlor, library and rear bedroom. The enclosed conservatory or piazza on the west side extended along the parlor and library.<sup>7</sup>

The commanding officer's quarters retained its 1890s form until approximately the 1930s. A c. 1929 plan indicates changed room uses on the first floor, with the former front parlor labeled library, then a bedroom, three closets and the back room still being used as a bedroom (Figure 4). This structure became a non-commissioned officer's quarters in 1934, then a warrant officer's quarters in 1937. During the 1930s the one-

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<sup>6</sup>Report, Office Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Angel Island, CA to Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, CA (31 March 1881), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 36, Folder 1; Annual Report of Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA, (includes site plan) (31 March 1883), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 37; Historical Record of Public Buildings (QMC Form), Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Building No. 43, (includes photograph from April 1929) NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 4.

<sup>7</sup>Report of the Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA (31 March 1885), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 37; Report of the Annual Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA (31 March 1883), NARA, RG 92, Entry 225, Box 37; Enclosure to Special Sanitary Report, (30 June 1893), NARA, RG 112, Entry 41, Box 2.

story kitchen ell and enclosed west porch were removed. The bedroom at the back of the main section became a kitchen and an open porch was built on the back of the original wing at the kitchen ell's location. A portion of this porch was enclosed to create a storeroom. The current configuration of the former commanding officer's quarters reflects these 1930s changes.<sup>8</sup>

B. Historical Context:

On September 12, 1863 the United States Army established Camp Reynolds in a sheltered cove on the west side of Angel Island. The Civil War was raging in the East and this island offered a strategic vantage point for the defense of San Francisco Bay. Company B of the Third Artillery, under the command of Lieut. John L. Tiernon, was sent to create an outpost that would complement the regional defenses found at Yerba Buena Island, Alcatraz Island and Fort Point. On September 23, Tiernon requested permission to build one set of company quarters and one set of officers' quarters before the winter rainy season made construction impossible.<sup>9</sup>

A civilian contractor, Phineas F. Marston, was hired to erect the first buildings at Camp Reynolds, but construction did not progress smoothly. First Lieutenant Louis H. Fine returned from detached duty and assumed command of the company in October. Fine's correspondence with the Adjutant General in San Francisco documents numerous complaints about Marston. On November 7<sup>th</sup>, Fine complained that the quarters were unfinished although Marston had been working for a month with ten men. Marston left these men unsupervised for nearly two weeks, and as they were civilians being paid by the day, they had no incentive to hurry. Fine requested that the project be turned over to the post Quartermaster so they could have shelter by winter. It is not clear whether Marston's men or Camp Reynolds soldiers eventually finished the construction, but barrels of whiskey with a lumber shipment and use of the guard house building as a boarding house for the civilian laborers caused addition problems between Fine and Marston. After February 1864, Brevet Major George Andrews, Third Artillery, resumed command of the post and its continued construction.<sup>10</sup>

Existing evidence does not give a precise account of building construction at Camp

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<sup>8</sup>Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1905-42, NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 143, Folder 2; Ibid., Box 142, Folder 4.

<sup>9</sup>John Soennichsen. *Miwoks to Missiles: A History of Angel Island*. (Tiburon, CA: Angel Island Association, 2001), 31, 35, 42; Letter from John Tiernon, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut., 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Co. to Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, (23 September 1863), NARA, RG 393, Entry 1 - Letters and Endorsements Sent, Volume 1 of 1, Fort McDowell, California, Part V.

<sup>10</sup>Soennichsen, 44-45. Letters from L. H. Fine, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut., 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Co. to Assistant Adjutant General, San Francisco, (8, 11 November 1863), NARA, RG 393, Entry 1, Volume 1.

Reynolds during the fall of 1863 and during the rest of the Civil War. According to construction dates listed in a later inspection report, the commanding officer's quarters was among the buildings built in 1863, as well as the adjacent double officers' quarters, guard house, quartermaster storehouse, post trader's store, quartermaster stable, and bakehouse. It seems likely that at least some of these buildings were begun in 1863, but not completed until the next year.<sup>11</sup>

By the end of the Civil War, Camp Reynolds consisted of a collection of modest wood buildings housing all of the basic functions of a self-sufficient army post. With the reorganization of the army at the end of the Civil War, the future of Camp Reynolds was initially in doubt. Angel Island maintained some coastal defense duties, but then in 1866 its primary purpose became processing recruits assigned to the Western plains forts. Military historian Edward Coffman describes the role of frontier constabulary as the primary mission of the late-nineteenth-century peacetime army.<sup>12</sup>

In 1882, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Anderson wrote that the "soldier's dwelling [should be] made to look as civilized as the civilian's"<sup>13</sup> Officers' row particularly cultivated the appearance of middle-class housing in a village or small town, in contrast to the more utilitarian housing provided for enlisted men. The commanding officer's house was the largest structure, well-appointed with an indoor bath and wide verandas. Like officers' quarters at other military posts, this dwelling echoed civilian domestic architecture of the period in its asymmetrical form, numerous porches, and plain but fashionable detailing.

Commanding officer William Shafter and his family resided in this structure from 1886-96. Known as "Pecos Bill" for his Indian fighting exploits, Shafter was the most famous resident of Camp Reynolds and one of its longest serving commanding officers. As the Indian conflicts waned in the 1890s, there was little additional investment at Camp Reynolds, or other U.S. army posts.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Inspection Report to Quartermaster General (30 June 1879), NARA, RG 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 225 - Consolidated Correspondence File, 1794-1915, Box 36, Folder 4. Other evidence indicates that the dates in this report are accurate. On the officers' quarters see reports HABS No. CA-1841-A and CA-1841-B.

<sup>12</sup>Edward M. Coffman. *The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), 254. Coffman's study is an excellent source regarding life at late-nineteenth-century army posts.

<sup>13</sup>Anderson, 447.

<sup>14</sup>See Enclosure to Special Sanitary Report, (30 June 1893), NARA, RG 112, Entry 41, Box 2 for an April 1893 site plan and elevation and plan sketches of many of the buildings.

The start of the Spanish-American War in 1898 swiftly changed the perceived importance of the Army and the future of Camp Reynolds. In 1899 the Army expanded its Angel Island operations by establishing a Detention Camp near the quarry on the east side of the island. The Detention Camp could isolate and care for troops returning from the Philippines with contagious diseases, particularly smallpox. In 1901 the Detention Camp became a Discharge Camp and by 1904 the site was a temporary Depot of Recruits and Casuals. In 1909, the War Department decided to build a permanent Recruit Depot at the East Garrison, shifting the military activity and expansion on the island to that site. Planning began for a major building campaign at the East Garrison of reinforced concrete Mission Revival structures, including a new commanding officer's quarters. The older buildings and constricted space available at the former Camp Reynolds made this a secondary post on the island. From 1934 until the base was decommissioned in 1946, this quarters housed a non-commissioned officer or the warrant officer.<sup>15</sup>

## II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General statement:

#### 1. Architectural character:

The commanding officer's quarters is an excellent example of army housing from the 1860s. Although updated and changed over the years, the original form and many historic features are apparent.

#### 2. Condition of fabric:

Poor. The commanding officer's quarters has been heavily vandalized, there is pervasive interior water damage to the walls, floors and ceilings, and signs of animal infestation. Currently the structure is boarded up to prevent further vandalism, but portions of the roof and floor are still failing.

### B. Description of Exterior:

#### 1. Overall dimensions: 51 feet 5 3/4 inches by 59 feet 7 1/8 inches

2. Foundations: Originally supported by wood posts, this structure was underpinned with brick piers in the 1880s, and later with concrete piers. The space between masonry piers is filled with horizontal wood boards. The foundation is much higher on the southwest side of the structure because of a steeply sloping site.

3. Walls: Exterior walls are a mix of horizontal wood siding - five-inch-wide weatherboards and narrower clapboards - all currently painted white. The weatherboard siding appears to be later than the narrower clapboards.

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<sup>15</sup>John A. Hussey. "Fort McDowell - Report on Application for an Historical Monument," Prepared for War Assets Administration (April 1949), typescript in Angel Island Park files, 27.



4. Structural system: Exposed portions of the framing system indicate a light wood frame with a mitered-ridge common rafter roof. Historic plans indicate the use of 2 x 4 inch studs and 2 x 8 inch joists.<sup>16</sup>
5. Porches, stoops: All exterior steps have been removed. A hipped roof porch is located along the wing portion of the north elevation. Flat rectangular columns support the porch roof, but the balustrade visible in historic photographs has been removed. Another hipped roof porch with exposed rafters is located across the rear elevation of the wing. A section closest to the main structure has been enclosed for a storeroom area. Both of these wood frame porches have horizontal wood infill at the foundation.
6. Chimneys: Historic photographs show four internal chimneys - two along the ridge of the main roof, and one for each wing or ell. Currently only the common bond brick chimney located on the east side of the original wing is extant.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: There are currently four exterior doorways. Three of the openings, those located on the front and rear elevations, have a small decorative cornice and ovolo molding. The main entrance is located at the center bay of the front elevation, on the east side of the lower wing portion. This opening is topped by a three light fixed transom. The nineteenth-century door for this opening was found inside the structure. It is a raised panel door with two vertical round arch panels over two smaller square panels, painted black.

The two doorways located on the rear elevation are at the rear of the current kitchen (105) and on the east side of the wing. The fourth doorway is rough cut into the east side of a later storeroom located on the rear of the wing. A former exterior door, with matching cornice and molding, is visible inside this storeroom. All of these openings are now covered with plywood.
  - b. Windows and shutters: All of the first floor windows and the attic floor windows at

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<sup>16</sup>Historical Record of Buildings, NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 4. Includes an existing condition plan from c. 1929.

south and east gable ends have matching decorative cornices and thin, flat moldings. The remaining attic floor windows lack decorative cornices. The typical window is a one over one double hung sash with a small decorative ogee curve at the bottom corners of the upper sash. One unique window is the round arch window and decorative hood in the north gable attic floor. The storeroom at the rear of the wing has a row of four fixed square six-light casements with thin, flat molding.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main roof form is T-shaped cross gable, with a lower gable extension on the rear of main section and a shed roof extension on the east rear portion of this same section. The roof is covered with wood shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: This structure has a shallow box cornice with returns at the gable ends. There are no gutters.
- c. Skylights: The wing has a rectangular skylight with a movable three light awning casement at the center of both pitched roof surfaces. These openings are now boarded up, but the casements were found inside the structure.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: See measured drawings HABS No. CA-1841-A for detailed plans of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. The first and attic, or second, floor plans are roughly L-shaped; there is no basement space. The current arrangement of the first floor has one large room to the left of the central entrance hall (102), and a series of rooms proceeding back to the kitchen at the right. The stair hall is divided in the center by a door at the back edge of the stair, probably to provide a buffer between family access to the attic floor and public activities in the dining room and front parlor. Historic plans indicate that the dining room and kitchen were moved after demolition of the nineteenth-century kitchen ell in the 1930s. The attic floor has six rooms, not including the stair hall. The room at the rear of the main section (205) is a step down in level from the rest of the attic floor, perhaps because it was part of a very early addition.
- 2. Stairways: There is one stairway leading from the back of the first floor stair

hall to the front of the attic floor stair hall. The railings are missing and the treads badly deteriorated. This stair was probably built in the late 1870s because it is located in the shed roof addition from this period. The original stair in the commanding officer's quarters was probably similar to the enclosed stairs still extant in the adjacent double quarters (No. 44-45) also built in 1863. The closets/passages (107, 108) are a likely location for this original enclosed stair, although the physical evidence was inconclusive.

3. Flooring: The Commanding Officer's house has tongue and groove wood flooring in a variety of widths. The narrowest floorboards are in the first floor entrance hall and public rooms while the attic floor rooms in the wing (202, 203) have rough floorboards in uneven sizes. The floors are badly deteriorated in numerous places. Linoleum was installed over the wood floor in the current kitchen (105) and utility room (104).
4. Wall and ceiling finish: There are plaster on lath walls and ceilings throughout the Commanding Officer's Quarters. On the attic floor three rooms in the main section (205, 206, 207) have sloped ceilings indicating their placement directly under the gable roof. There is evidence of wall paper throughout the house, including some elaborate nineteenth century patterns in the first floor public rooms.

Several rooms also have wood picture molding with different levels and types of decoration. On the first floor the former dining room in the wing (102) has a plain molding while the front parlor (110) has a leaf motif. The front bedroom (207) has a fluted design and the adjacent center bedroom (206) a plain molding. The use of picture molding seems to correspond to the most important rooms during the late nineteenth century.

The typical baseboard is a flat wide board with a profiled cap and quarter round toe molding. The toe molding is omitted in service spaces.

The attic floor of the wing also has a sloped ceiling - the two spaces in this area (202, 203) have been finished as well, but in a more rustic manner. The ceiling and knee walls room no. 202 on the plan are covered with vertical

beaded wood boards instead of plaster. These wood walls have the remains of a paper covering. The exposed chimney in this room has been painted white. The other room has exposed tie beams and a painted horizontal wood clapboard wall covering.

The bathroom (204) on the attic floor has a wood wainscotting behind the tub.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The typical interior door in this structure is a recessed panel wood door with two tall vertical rectangles over two smaller ones. The typical interior door molding is a thick beadmolding around the sides and top of the doorway. The door molding and door have been cut down to fit into a smaller opening for the hall entrance into the back bedroom (205). A plain, flat door molding surrounds the kitchen (105) exterior door - this opening was added in the 1930s.

There are two large round arch openings flanking the fireplace between the parlors on the first floor (109, 110). While these openings are not indicated on the 1893 or c. 1929 plans, they appear to date from the late nineteenth century. They have elaborate wood surrounds featuring engaged square Doric columns with recessed panels and an arched entablature. Surviving portiere rod fixtures indicate the ability to separate the rooms in spite of the lack of a door.

- b. Windows: The typical interior window molding is a thick bead molding around the sides and top of the doorway. Two rooms (110, 205) have an extra piece below the sill. A number of windows have an crude shelf with roller shade hardware added to the top of molding probably during the early twentieth century. The window moldings have been cut down to fit in the limited wall space along the west side of the attic floor.

A transom over the door dividing the first floor stair hall helps transfer light to the front portion. The closet/passageway/pantry spaces (106, 107, 108) have two rectangular openings in the shared wall, one open and the other filled with a fixed single-light casement,

again providing borrowed natural light.

6. Decorative features and trim: A large brick fireplace is located in room no. 102 - the exposed brick is probably a twentieth century addition to a preexisting fireplace opening. Two additional fireplaces share a chimney in the dividing wall between rooms 109 and 110. The mantels have been removed, but some decorative features remain. The room 110 fireplace has the remnants of some rectangular hearth tiles with a mottled green glaze, probably dating to the turn of the twentieth century. The other fireplace (109) still has a metal insert with fluting around the outer edge.

On the attic floor one wood false mantel surrounding a stove pipe hole is still extant in room 205. The ghost of a similar false mantel is visible in the center bedroom (206).

7. Hardware: Damage to the windows and doors has removed the historic hardware. Remaining hinges are plain.
8. Mechanical equipment:
- a. Heating: Heat was provided by fireplaces on the first floor and coal-burning stoves on the attic. There is no evidence of an updated central heating system.
  - b. Lighting: Evidence of an early twentieth century knob-and-tube wiring system is still extant. Army records show that electric light fixtures were installed in 1918.<sup>17</sup>
  - c. Plumbing: The existing bathroom on the attic floor could date to the late 1870s. A clawfoot tub is still extant here. A coal-burning hot water heater was installed during 1931. Prior to that time hot water was obtained from a boiler attached to the cooking range.<sup>18</sup> A wall-mounted porcelain-coated iron sink with double drainboards is still extant in the kitchen. A cement double utility sink on iron legs was added to the utility room off the current kitchen in the

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<sup>17</sup>Historical Record of Buildings, NARA, RG 77, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 4.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid. New linoleum and a sink were installed in 1932 and a new "kitchen sink and drainboard" in 1937.

early twentieth century.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design:

Domestic functions and military hierarchy, in addition to the topography, shaped this structure's site. The Commanding Officer's Quarters faces the sloping parade grounds at Camp Reynolds. This structure is located at the beginning of a row of officer's quarters that historically faced a row of barracks across the parade grounds. Currently a stone retaining wall at the rear of the structure dating to the late nineteenth century survives, as well as a series of concrete walks dating to the early twentieth century. Historic photographs show a large area around the quarters enclosed by a white picket fence, probably to contain domestic animals and create some family privacy.

2. Outbuildings:

Historic photographs indicate a number of wood frame outbuildings behind the commanding officer's house. The description written in 1869 by Assistant Surgeon General Edwin Bentley mentions the following outbuildings and yard features: "The wash house and ironing room are in an apartment building in the yard, also a spacious cellar, beyond which is an artificial duck pond and henery."<sup>19</sup> The sole surviving structure is a stone root house or cellar built partially into the hill on the east side of the house in 1881. Now a ruin lacking its roof and door, the root house still has the remnants of a plaster finish over the interior stone walls.

### III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: See notes for references to architectural drawings and sketches.

B. Early Views: See notes for references to early photographic views.

C. Bibliography:

*See notes for a listing of relevant archival materials from Record Groups 92, 77, and 112 at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC and College Park, Maryland.*

Anderson, Lieut-Colonel Thomas M. "Army Posts, Barracks and Quarters," *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States* 2:8 (1882): 421-447.

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<sup>19</sup>Quoted in Robert M. Wood. "Preliminary Recommendation for the Interior Restoration of the Buildings Remaining on West Garrison," typescript, Angel Island State Park files, 4.

Bentley, Assistant Surgeon Edwin. "Angel Island, California," (15 October 1869), typescript in Angel Island State Park files.

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Surgeon General's Office. *Circular No. 8 - A Report on the Hygiene of the U.S. Army, Descriptions of Military Posts*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875.

Wood, Robert M. "Preliminary Recommendation for the Interior Restoration of the Buildings Remaining on West Garrison," typescript, Angel Island State Park files.

#### IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Camp Reynolds was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS, Paul Dolinsky, Chief) (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, HABS/HAER/HALS Division, E. Blaine Cliver, Chief) during summer and fall 2002. The project was sponsored by the State of California Department of Parks and Recreation, Rusty Areias, Director; and by Angel Island State Park, Nick Franco, Superintendent. Field recording and measured drawings were completed by Mark Schara, HABS Architect and Project Supervisor; HABS Architect Kathy Falwell; and Architects Paul Davidson (Pratt Institute) and Jonathan Eggert (University of Michigan). HABS Historian Lisa Pfueller Davidson served as project historian. HABS Photographer James Rosenthal completed large format photographs during fall 2002. Assistance was provided by the Staff of Angel Island State Park and Marin District Historian Marianne Hurley. See related documentation, HABS No. CA-2721, Fort McDowell, for information about the East Garrison portion of the island.

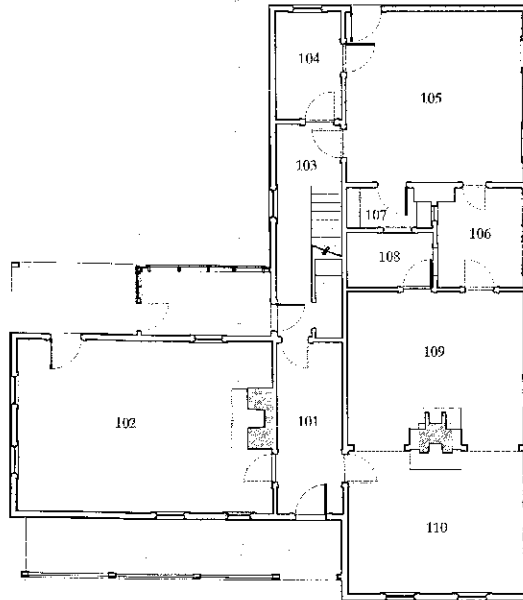


Figure 1: First Floor Plan, Commanding Officer's Quarters

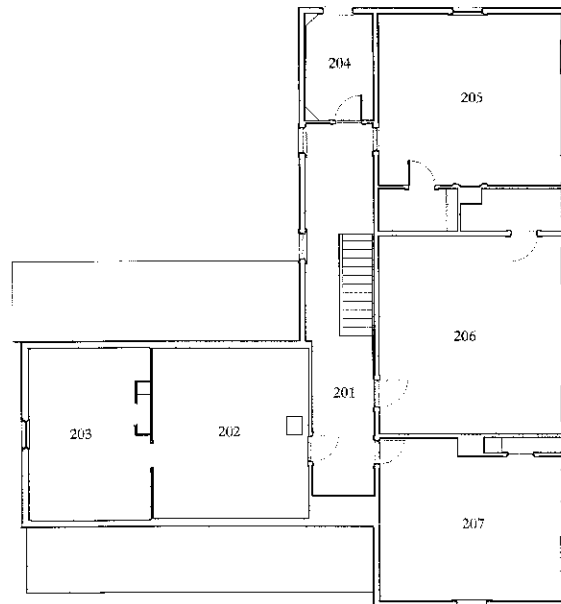


Figure 2: Second Floor Plan, Commanding Officer's Quarters



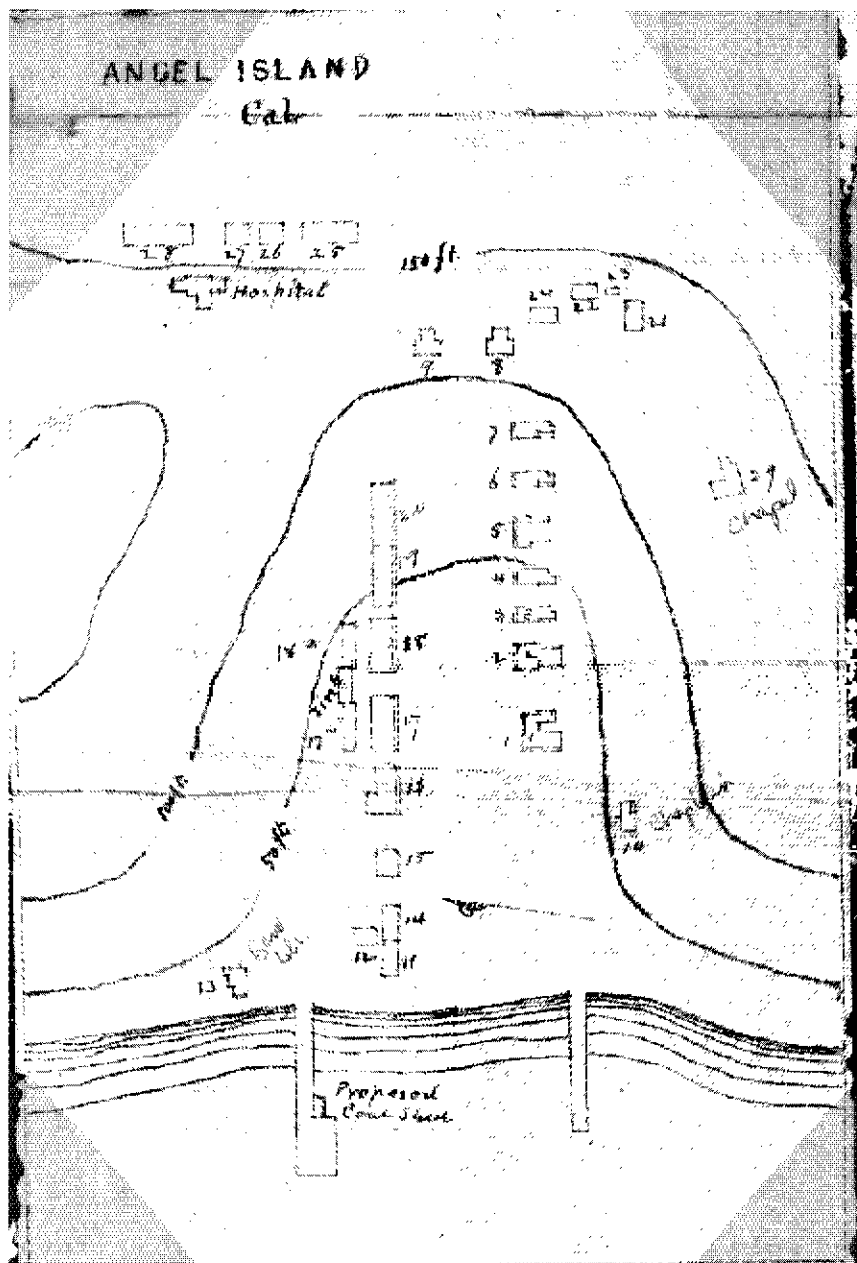


Figure 3: Camp Reynolds Site Plan, 1883

Source: Annual Report of Inspection of Public Buildings at Angel Island, CA, (31 March 1883),  
National Archives, RG 92 - Office of the Quartermaster General, Entry 225, Box 37

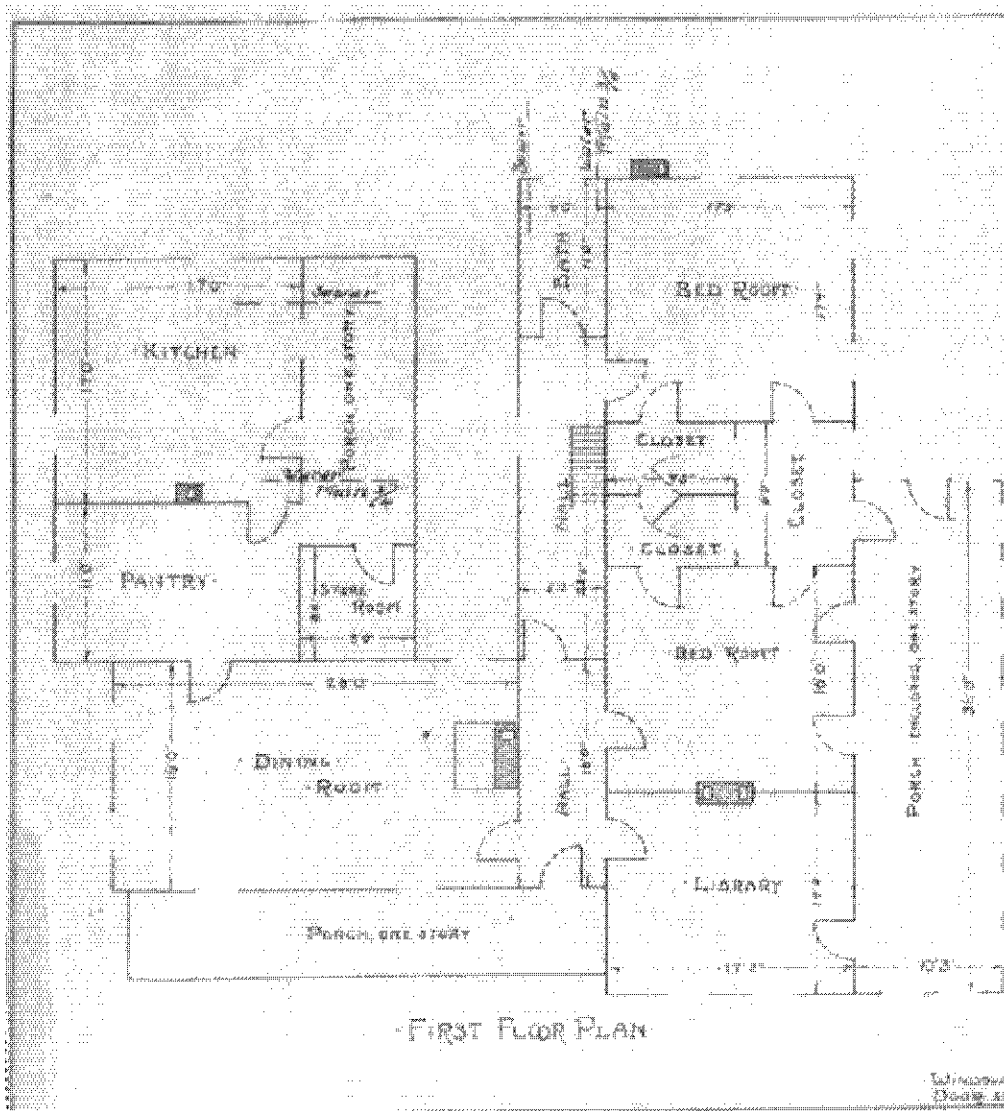


Figure 4: First Floor Plan, Commanding Officer's Quarters, c. 1929

Source: Historical Record of Public Buildings, Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Building No. 43, National Archives, RG 77 - Officer of the Army Corps of Engineers, Entry 393, Box 142, Folder 4